OLD HUKUMNAMAHS

OF THE

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT (OLD).

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RULES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF CULTIVATION, Etc.

As the absence of system in the accounts kept by the Curnums occasions a great delay in closing the Jamabandy of each taluk and is one source of much unnecessary amount of delay and labour at the time, the following rules are framed for the simplification and systematizing of the several revenue accounts of the villages.

1. That for all the accounts required to be kept in the villages, thirty five fo ms have been prepared and according to the circumstances of each village as many of the forms as may appear necessary will be used. The annual accounts shall be prepared by the Curnum agreeably to the instructions herein given.

2. The following is the list of accounts :—

(1) Statement shewing the Dittum and cultivation field by field.
(2) Statement of stullacummy or portions of field left waste.
(3) Statement shewing the Dittum of each individual.
(4) Abstract statement shewing aggregate of the Dittum of each individual.
(5) Statement shewing the particulars of cultivation of each individual.
(6) Statement of monthly cultivation shewing the particulars of irrigation.
(7) Statement of the particulars of cultivation on Inam land.
(8) Abstract statement of cultivation on Inam land.
(9) Monthly abstract of cultivation.
(10) Statement of the monthly harvest of each individual.
(11) Statement of Fuzuljasty harvest.
(12) Statement of the monthly demand against each ryot.
(13) Cash chittah for the daily collections.
(14) Statement of the monthly collections from each ryot.
(15) Abstract statement of the collections.
(16) Statement shewing the particulars of remissions to be made.
(17) Statement of Poramboke land cultivated.
(18) Statement of demand on account of ready money collections.
(19) Statement of Moturpha Revenue.
(20) Statement of Fuzuljasty and Teerwahjasty of each individual.
(21) Statement shewing the Fuzuljasty of each description ryotwar.
(22) Statement of Fuzuljasty on Maniem land.
(23) Statement shewing the demand on each individual according to the settlement.
(24) Comparative statement of beriz under each source of revenue.
(25) Statement of Circar ayacut.
(26) Statement of Maniem ayacut.
(27) Detailed statemet of Dittum Bunjer brought to account.
(28) Statement of cultivation on unclaimed Inams and Inams of Devastanams in which service is not performed.
(29) Statement of Sugarcane, Indigo, and Cotton cultivation.
(30) Statement shewing the particulars with cultivation of Circar and Inam land of irrigation.
(31) Rent Roll
(32) Statement of cultivation on cewle land.
(33) Statement of Population Census.
(34) Statement of Public and Private topes.
(35) Statement shewing the number and condition of the ryots.

3. In statement No. 1 the basis of all accounts shall be entered lands of every description (with the exception of Anady Bunjer and Poramboke never brought under cultivation) according to the pymash accounts, or where these accounts may not be forthcoming, according to the accounts of the previous years, with the particulars required in the columns given opposite to the several numbers shall be entered the monthly cultivation, irrigation, etc., of each field after inspecting the cultivation personally. The extent of 1st crop cultivation entered in the statement shall include stullacummy waste, and stullacummy waste shall be shewn separately in statement No. 2. As much of the 2nd crop cultivation as may be made on two or one crop land from time to time shall be entered as it is raised. If during the season of the 1st crop portions of the same field are cultivated with crops subject

to Teerwahjasty and with Punjah crops the extent, Teerwah etc., shall be particularized opposite to each number. The irrigation by which every Fuzuljasty and Teerwahjasty cultivation might be made shall be specified in the column of remarks with particulars. As remission is allowed in this district for fields used as seed beds, the entire extent of such fields, whether wholly or partially used for the purpose, shall, inclusive of portions left waste or actually cultivated, be entered under cultivation. If after the transplanting from such beds take place, they be cultivated with first crop such cultivation shall be shewn in the column of remarks specifying the month in which it was made and the species of crop cultivated. 2nd crop cultivation on such beds shall be entered in the columns allotted for Fuzuljasty such of these beds as may not be cultivated up to the time when the account may be closed and given for Azmaish shall be clearly shewn by a remark. A field or portion of a field rendered checked but not cultivated shall be entered in the account under cultivation and a grand total of the cultivation formed when it is closed. A remark shall at the same time be written to shew the stullavary waste and chickerpooldy that have not been cultivated. Boganasty Dittum Bunjer, cowle land and instances in which the Teazgary remission cannot be granted, *viz.*, Anady Bunjer land newly cultivated and cases in which soodras may be joint cultivators with the favoured classes, or the lands of these classes may have been rented to the soodras, shall be shewn in the column of remarks.

4. In statement No. 2 the stullacummy waste shall be entered in the month in which the remainder of the field may be cultivated and such portions of the waste as may be cultivated afterwards shall be entered in the cultivation column in the month in which such cultivation may be made, and the net turs or waste shown after the cultivation season is over.

5. Statements of Dittum shall be prepared in the manner shewn in form Nos. 3 and 4 and produced at the Taluk Cutchery when required.

6. In No. 5 the cultivation of each ryot shall be entered every month upon the information contained in Statement No. 1. This statement shall include Fuzuljasty, Teerwahjasty and cultivation on poramboke land. In entering the cultivation of one ryot for a certain month the total of the extent of his cultivation inclusive of that up to the previous month shall be formed. After the azmaish and before the settlement the Curnam shall ascertain what teerwah is to be fixed on poramboke land cultivated and enter it as well as the excess that might have been found by the Azmoishdar and the Sheirpooldy, etc., below the account and add it up to the extent of teerwah already entered. The total so formed shall be particularized into actual cultivation, Chickerpooldy, Stullacummy, Nathengaul, etc. He shall enter in the column of remarks opposite to each number the stullacummy waste checked, pooldy, seed beds, etc., and when the remarks so entered do not apply to the full extent of the field entered under cultivation the extent to which such remarks apply should also be shewn in the column of remarks. With these improvements the account shall be presented for settlement. It will afterwards be examined and the demand on each ryot settled bringing to account Fusuljasty and Teerwahjasty according to account No. 22 and remitting stullacummy waste, etc., according to the account No. 16 and the general Teazegary, Dusvundum, etc., remissions according to usage. To the demand thus settled will be added the Topadayem, etc., according to statement No. 18 the Damashayee Maniem and Mera will be deducted therefrom specifying the offices on account of which such deductions are made, and the remainder will be the net Circar Revenue. This Statement No. 5 will answer for the present stullawary chittah and a copy of it shall not be made at the Taluk Cutchery; the Curnum will, immediately after he had entered in Statement No. 1 of the following year the ayacut, etc., return the similar statement of the previous years to the Taluk Cutchery and carefully secure Statement No. 5 to be produced whenever required.

7. In cultivation Statement No. 6 shall be entered the Punjah, Nunjah and Totacal cultivation according to Statement No. 1 bringing forward the total up to the last month to the following month. After the cultivation is closed the grand total thereof shall be particularized into Turmwar cultivation. If in one village there be more Tanks or Tanguls, etc. than one, each having separate ayacuts the

cultivation under each such Tank, Channel, Tangul, etc., shall be entered separately in every month and the aggregate cultivation during the month entered in the last page. Care shall be taken to see from time to time that this account tallys with account No. 1.

8. In Statement No. 7 of Inam cultivation and Statement No. 8 shewing the irrigation thereof the Inam land cultivated shall be entered monthly upon the information contained in Statement No. 1. In entering the extent of cultivation in one month the total extent thereof up to the previous month shall be brought forward. After the cultivation is closed, the grand total of cultivation in Statement No. 7 shall be particularized into Devadayem, Musjeed, Butivarthy, Khyratty, Service Cutpuddy, Dusvundum, etc. Statement No. 8 shall be prepared to shew the cultivation under each source of irrigation in the manner explained for No. 6.

9. The abstract Statement of cultivation No. 9 shall be prepared with reference to Statements 6 and 7. The cultivation up to the previous month shall always be brought forward. This statement shall be closed and sent to the Taluk Cutchery by the 25th of every month with the signature of the Curnum & Monigar. After entering this account at the Taluk Cutchery it shall be returned with the signature of the Tahsildar or Sheristadar. In the month in which the cultivation may be closed Chiked Pooldy shall be entered and the total extent of cultivation made up. The cultivation on poramboke land and the excess discovered by the Azmoishdar shall be entered clearly at the bottom of the account according to the Settlement and added up; the total thus formed shall be particularized into actual cultivation, Shunpooldy, stullacummy, etc., and made to tally with Statement No. 25. The individuals who may come under increase or decrease under Moturpha in each month shall be shewn on the back of the Statement No. 9 in the form therein given explaining the causes thereof in the column of remarks. If the side allotted in the form for the above purpose be not sufficient the required number of sheets can be added.

10. In statement of harvest No. 10, statement of Fusuljasty harvest No. 11, and statement of monthly demand against each ryot No. 12 shall be entered the harvest of each ryot in every month, the taram teerwah in Iyen harvest and the charge on Fuzuljasty proportionate to the extent of Circar water used and according to the practice of the village. The harvest entered in Statements No. 10 and 11 shall be in detail number after number with reference to Statements Nos. 1 and 2. In these statements the total harvest up to the preceding month shall be brought forward and the grand total formed. Statement No. 12 shewing the Demand and the Collecton from each individual shall be prepared with reference to Nos. 10, 11 and 14 and a total for the village shall be put in order to ascertain the Demand and Collection for each month and for each individual. The Statements Nos. 10, 11 and 12 shall be sent to the Taluk Cutchery by the 23rd or 24th of every month with the collection of the village and received again by the Curnum after it has been examined and entered at the Taluk Cutchery.

11. For the Collections made in each village 3 statements shall be prepared according to forms Nos 13, 14 and 15. In No. 13 will be entered the collection from each individual during each day and a daily total of the collection will be entered in the evening and on the following day the total collection up to the previous day shall be brought forward. In No. 14 the balance, if any, up to the previous Fusly shall be entered, the column for the beriz of the current Fusly left unfilled till the Settlement. Below the space so left will be entered the collections from each individual as the sums received during the month and with reference to Statement No. 13. After the close of the Jamabandy the settlement beriz of the Current Fusly will be entered in the space left as required above and after the beriz is so entered the balance against each ryot for the Current Fusly also shall be shewn at the close of each month. In No. 15 will be shewn in the same manner the collection of each village. When the collection of the village is remitted to the Taluk Cutchery the accounts Nos. 13, 14 and 15 shall be sent with it to the Taluk Cutchery with the signature of the Curnam and Monigar and received with the signature of the taluk authorities.

12. Statement No. 16 of remissions shall be divided into three parts. In part No. 1 shall be entered the stullacummy waste, Sheirpaddy, Dittum, Bunjer, Payamally, Panykoodooty, seed beds, Boganasty, and Cowle remission. In part No. 2 shall be entered the extent of Shavy. These two parts shall, immediately after notice is given by the Tahsildar that the azmoish will commence, be closed and sent to the Taluk Cutchery. After the azmoish is completed the said two parts of No. 16 will be examined and the instances in which remission is to be allowed, settled. The part No. 3 will then be prepared to shew the aggregate remission granted to each individual under each head.

13. In Statement No 17 will be entered the extent of poramboke land newly cultivated by each ryot with particulars to shew the irrigation, etc. This statement will be prepared upon the information contained in No. 1 and will be delivered to the Azmoishdars through the Tahsildar with the other accounts. The Azmoishdars will inspect the lands and enter the remarks. The account will then be examined and the appropriate teerwah, fixed.

14. In Statement No. 18 shewing the ready money collections will be entered the Topadayem, Inam Jodi, Cavul Cundayam, tank fishery, individually and under each head. As it will be necessary to know at times for what period, *i.e.*, whether for one year or for more than one year and for what amount, Palmyrah, Tamarind, Mangoe, etc., topes under Topadayam and the tank fishery revenue have been rented, these particulars shall invariably be shewn in the statement.

15. No. 19 will be the Moturpha statement. It shall be prepared with reference to the account of the previous year excluding from it the individuals who may come under decrease or increase and a total put. A separate and detailed list of new individuals who may come under decrease shall be prepared with reference to the statement on the back of form No. 9 appended to this account before it is sent with the other accounts for azmoish. In the list so appended remarks explaining the cause of the increase or decrease shall be entered. After the azmoish and at the Jamabandy the accounts will be examined and settled, the space shall be left in Statement No. 19 to add up the sums so settled.

16. The Fuzuljasty and Teervahjasty to be brought to account shall be entered individually in Statement No. 20 with particulars to shew the description of cultivation, irrigation, usual or new Fuzaljasty, etc. and with the teerwah for the usual Fuzuljasty. No. 21 shall shew with the same particulars the Fuzuljasty on Maniem land. Both these accounts shall be presented at the Jamabandy Cutchery. These accounts will then be examined, teervah fixed for new Fuzuljasty and the settlement made upon the information contained. An abstract as per form Number 22 shall be prepared for Statement No. 20 and for such portions of No. 21 as may be rendered to be brought to account and the total in the abstract shall be particularized into Fuzuljasty and Teervahjasty. From this abstract the Statement No. 5 shall be completed. 2nd crop on Nunjah land and 2nd Nunjah crop on Punjah land which has once been cultivated with 1st Nunjah crop need not be entered in these statements in the villages of the taluks situated to the south of Palar. But in these taluks betel gardens alone on Nunjah lands will be entered under Teerwajasty.

17. After Statement No. 5 is completed, Statement No. 23 will be carefully prepared with reference to it, and the total under each item shall be particularized into actual cultivation, Nattengaul, stullacummy, sheirpooldy and Dittum Bunjer. The items of Moturpha Revenue and of sundry small farms and licenses shall be entered below it and the grand total of revenue formed. The state and circumstances of the ryots shall also be entered in this statement after due enquiry.

18. In Statement No. 24, shewing the comparison of the beriz under each item of Revenue, will be entered first, the cultivation under each description of land inclusive of Dittum Bunjer, stullacummy, etc., brought to account, below that shall be entered the Fuzuljasty and Teerwahjasty with the extra teervah. The deductions from and addition to the above beriz will be made with reference to Statement No. 23 and the net beriz of the whole village shewn.

19. Statement No. 25 is intended to shew the ayacut of each village which shall be filled up with reference to statements No. 1 and 24. This statement is not required annually but shall be prepared quinquennially commencing with Fusli.

20. In Statement No. 26 will be entered the whole inam in the village shewing the several particulars under each description. The Cayam jodi is to be entered in the jodi column whether the land on account of which the jodi is paid is cultivated or not and short remarks are to be entered in the "Remarks" column to distinguish Cayam Jody inams from those on which Jody is levied with reference to the extent of land cultivated. Other remarks shall also be entered for Catpuddy Inams to show what portion of the teerwah is paid as the Jody.

21. Statement as per form No. 27 shall be prepared to shew the entire extent of Dittum Bunjer brought to account and this shall be carefully filled up with reference to statement No. 16.

22. Statement No. 28 of cultivation on unclaimed Inams and Inams of Davustanams in which service is not performed and Statement No. 29 of sugarcane, Indigo, and Cotton cultivation shall be prepared with reference to Statement No. 1.

23. Statement No. 30 shewing the particulars of irrigation with the cultivation of Circar and Inam land under each of them and Statement No. 31, the rent roll, shall be prepared quinquennially, the former with reference to Statements Nos. 6 and 8 and the latter with reference to Statement No. 23.

24. The Statement No. 32 of cultivation on land held under Cowle shall be prepared with reference to Statement No. 1 and the accounts of previous years.

25. The Population Census as per form No. 33 shall be prepared carefully and quinquennially.

26. A statement of public and private topes as per form No 34 shall be prepared carefully after due inspecting of the localities to be produced for examination at the Jamabandy.

27. As the preparation of a form for the Statement of deductions from the beriz on account of Damashayee Maniem and Merah to the Village Officers is rendered impracticable from the want of an uniform system in deducting the same, the Curnam will prepare an account for the Maniem and Merah according to the practice observed in each village as also a Statement of the Dusvundum remissions as usual and present them at the Jamabandy.

28. Statement No 35 shewing the number and state of the ryots shall be prepared Quinquennially with reference to Statements No. 19 and 23 and from actual enquiry at the time.

29. The Monigar shall actually inspect with the Curnum from time to time the cultivation, harvest, etc., have it entered in the account and sign the Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

30. If the Curnum of any village should appear to have neglected the preparation or imperfection the accounts according to the several forms above explained or should have failed to enter the cultivation, harvest, etc., correctly or has lost any of the accounts, or neglected the due preparation of them such officer will be severely punished.

31. On the receipt of the accounts Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 at the Taluk Cutchery, the Tahsildar shall cause them to be examined without loss of time and such of them as are necessary, entered and all of them returned to the village with his signature. As soon as orders are received from the Huzur for commencing the Azmoish, the Tahsildars will call up from the several villages the Statements Nos. 1, 16, 17, 18 and 19 and give them over to the appointed Azmoishdars after satisfying himself that there are no erasures or corrections and affixing to it his signature or seal. If any erasures or corrections are discovered the Tahsildar will initial such parts before putting the Azmoishdars in possession of them.

32. The Azmoishdar will, with reference to the above accounts, actually inspect the lands, etc. and if no discrepancy or fraud is discovered he will certify that they are correct and sign them. If discrepancy or fraud of any kind is

discovered such discrepancy or fraud shall be explained with every detail at the bottom of the respective accounts and he will ascertain the true cause for Stullacummy, etc , explain the same in the column of remarks and sign the accounts. Immediately after the azmoish of each village is completed the Azmoishdar will send to the Tahsildar the Curnam and the accounts of the village.

33. After the settlement, a Chittah of the Sevoyjummah items, *viz*., cultivation after the Jamabandy, Moturpha tax on new bazaars, etc., items omitted from the Jamabandy, fees of Monigars, Curnams and other offices for vacant, etc., periods according to practice shall be prepared and produced at the Taluk Cutchery with a Babwar abstract.

TRANSLATION OF THE JAMABANDY HOOKUMNAMAH FOR FUSLY 1259.

For the annual settlement of the District, the Monigars and Curnams with the assistance of the principal ryots, etc., should, after seeing the whole cultivation completed within January, inspect the whole extent of lands, both Circar and Inam, and then prepare a detailed Adungul account as hereinafter explained for transmission to the Taluk Cutchery.

I. Mode of preparing Accounts.

1. The species of grain cultivated in each stull of land, the nature of irrigation it receives, and whether the produce has been cut, as also the extent of land which may come under the denomination of shairpooldy or stullacummy with the reasons for the same, should be shewn in the account.

2. In cases wherein the ryots may, from ignorance of the actual extent allotted to each for cultivation, encroach on some of the neighbouring stull lands, it shall be the duty of the Monigars and Curnams to measure them all properly, and distinguish them in the account.

3. When a portion of Dittum land is allowed to remain waste, the causes should be enquired into and explained.

4. When poramboke land is rendered fit for cultivation, and poonjah, nunjah or totacul is cultivated thereon, the extent should be stated with the nature and classification of the lands severally in their vicinity.

5. Cowle lands with particulars of the portions cultivated, and left waste should be inserted. The reasons for being left waste, and the terms of the cowle assessment all those lands will be subjected to in the current year must also appear.

6. Should poonjah, poovahsy, nunjah or totacal be raised on any class of poonjah land, or two crops nunjah on one crop nunja land, the nature of irrigation for them should be explained; if only on a portion of a stull, the extent thereof should be measured and inserted: if nunjah, totacal, etc., be raised newly in this year on poonjah lands, the extent of such too with the classification of the neighbouring lands should be notified. If either of the two nunjah crops suffer loss the causes should be assigned.

7. Should any ryot propose to raise madungul cultivation in waste nunjah or tallady nunjah land, or poonjah poovasy, etc., on poonjah land, which are not entered in his Dittum, the extent so proposed should be inserted in the account, after receiving a Caboolyet or agreement from him to accompany the account in question to the Taluk Cutchery.

8. A remission of 10 per cent. being allowed for the puttah lands cultivated by Brahmins and Mussalmen in the Arcot, etc., five southern taluks, the extent actually cultivated by themselves with that let on Warum, as also the extent given on Teerwah or on share to Soodras, should be distinguished: if any cultivation is made by the above people on waste land, the extent of such too should be inserted with particulars of the period for which it remained Bunger, and the name of the ryot in whose possession it originally remained as Kyput.

9. The stull lands which become unfit for cultivation for any reason are excluded as menah from the Dittum. Should there, however, be any lands both of the above and arable description in one stull, the whole extent should be entered, from which such portions as are unfit for cultivation being deducted with sufficient

reasons, the remainder should be shewn to correspond with the Dittum. The causes of all Bhogajasty and Bhoganusty should be explained in their proper places. After the total for the whole lands is made up, the extent of Circar and Inam lands should be distinguished under it with several particulars; such as Bhogajasty, Bhoganusty, etc., and from which, the extent actually to be brought to jummah, and that to be remitted as well as the several sources of irrigation, etc , etc.

10. In cases of Tank fishery and Topes, etc., the amount of the Puttycut, and the amount and terms of the rent should be specified.

11. In cases wherein individuals included under Moturpah may newly come to a place, the date of their arrival, the place from which they came, their former and present occupations, as well as the tax payable by others carrying on a similar trade should be noticed: and if any of such individuals should happen under any circumstances to discontinue their occupation subject to the said revenue, the reason and date of such discontinuance should also be exhibited.

12. The Tahsildars should, in proportion to each village, allow to Monigars and Curnums 2, 3 or 4 days for the preparation of the adangul accounts in the above details, which shall bear the signature of those present at the time. A Moochelka also should accompany the account, certifying that it is correct in every respect, and that in case of any difference being brought to light during the course of enquiry, they (the Monigars, etc.), would forfeit their Merassies.

13. The Revenue of certain hamlets attached to villages in Chittoor Taluk being separately carried to account, the Cusbah Reddy, and Monigars who continue to enjoy Maniems and Merahs in such villages should, with the Puttecut Inamdars of these hamlets, be present during the preparation of the adungul and azmash accounts and affix their signatures thereto.

14. After the receipt of the adungul accounts, Moochelkas, etc., of every village, the Tahsildars, Peishcars, Sheristahs, Gumastahs and Turfdars of the Taluk should each take to themselves the examination of a certain number of villages, proceed thither, and prepare the azmash account, in conformity with the rules shewing all the particulars relative to each stull, explaining at the same time the causes of any differences that may arise in comparing the azmaish with the adungul account. The account so prepared should be immediately sent to the Taluk Cutchery.

II. Teervah on Fazuljasty, by the irrigation of tanks and channels on water drawn by Pickotas therefrom.

First—In Punjah Lands.

	I. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In the Taluks northward to the Palar river.	Sugarcane, Betel, Plantain, productive Cocoanut trees, or Paddy of two crops.	Nunjah two crops Teervah.
	Wheat Gingelly, oil seed, or Paddy of one crop.	Nunjah one crop Teervah.

In regulating this, the Teervah of the neighbouring nunjah lands should be taken; if none, that of the same class as the punjah class. The original punjah Teervah shall be remitted, except in cases wherein punjah cultivation too might be carried on.

	II. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In the Taluks southward to the Palar river, where no provision is made for the nunjah lands as to the 1st and 2nd crops.	The above species except Betel.	Teervah of the neighbouring nunjah lands; if none, the nunjah Teervah of the same class as the punjah class.
	Betel ...	An addition of one quarter Teervah more.

In all cases the original punjah Teervah shall be exempted.

III. For Totacal cultivation of—	To be fixed.
Tobacco, Chillies, Onions, Garlic, Vuliyka-lungoo or sweet Potatoes, Turmeric, or Varekadalay, etc.	Teervah of the neighbouring Totacal lands; if none, the Totacal Teervah of the same class as the punjah class; if there are no such Totacal classes too, a moderate Teervah in reference to the nature of the produce.

Should there be no Totacal at all in a village, the Totacals of the neighbouring villages should be taken for regulating the Teervah. The original punjah Teervah shall be exempted in every case.

IV. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
Punjah Poovashy	Half of the original punjah Teervah for the 2nd crop.

Second—In Nunjah Lands.

	I. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In one crop lands in the Taluks northward to Palar river, and also in Manaloor, etc., 3 villages of Vellore Taluk.	Sugarcane, Betel, Plantain, productive Cocoanut trees, or Paddy of two crops.	Nunjah two crops Teervah.

	II. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In the Taluks southward to Palar river with the exception of the above 3 villages in Vellore.	Betel	An addition of one quarter Teervah more.

	III. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In Achacut lands of Satghur Taluk.	Paddy of one crop ...	Nunjah one crop Teervah.
	Paddy of two crops ...	Nunjah two crops Teervah.

Of the same class as the Achacut class. The original Teervah shall be remitted, except in cases wherein Achacut cultivation too might be carried on.

IV. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed.
Nunjah Puttaday lands through the means of irrigation.	Irrigation Teervah: remitting the original Teervah.

	V. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In Hal Bhaghayet Totacal lands in Satghur Taluk.	Sugarcane, Betel, Plantains, or productive Cocanuts, Paddy of one or two crops.	Teervah of the neighbouring nunjah lands; the original punjah Teervah shall be exempted, except in cases in which the Hal Bhaghayet cultivation too might have been carried on.

	VI. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In Totacal lands of Sutivaid Taluk, where Chillies, etc., bearing small assessment are raised.	Tobacco, etc., bearing high assessment.	The high rate of Teervah only remitting the original Teervah.

III. Teervah or Fazulzasty by irrigation of the other ryots' wells, unclaimed wells, charity guntaas, madoogoos, etc.

First—In Punjah Lands.

	I. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In the Taluks northward to the Palar river.	Sugar cane, Betel, Plantain or productive Cocoanut trees; or Paddy of two crops.	Puttaday two crops teervah.
	Wheat, Gingelly, oil seed, or Paddy of one crop.	Puttaday one crop Teervah.

In regulating this, the Teervah of the neighbouring Puttaday lands should be taken; if none, the nunjah irrigation Teervah of the same class as the Punjah class, deducting therefrom one-third on account of the labor of drawing water. The original Teervah shall be exempted, except in cases in which punjah cultivation might be carried on.

	II. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In the Taluks northward to Palar river, where no provision is made for the nunjah lands as to the 1st and 2nd crops.	All the above species of which Betel excepted.	Puttaday Teervah of the neighbouring Puttaday lands; if none, the nunjah irrigation Teervah of the same class as the punjah class, deducting therefrom one third on account of labor of throwing water.
	Betel ...	An addition of ¼ teervah.

The original Teervah should in every case be exempted.

III. For Totacal cultivation of—	To be fixed
Tobacco, Chillies, Onions, Garlic, Vullykalangoo (or Sweet Potatoes), Turmeric, or Varekadalay.	Teervah as per instructions contained in Col. III, Para. I, Rule II.

IV. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
Punjah Poovashy ...	Half of the original punjah Teervah.

Second—In Nunjah Lands.

	I. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In one crop lands in the Taluks northward to the Palar river, and in Manaloor etc., 3 villages of Vellore Taluk.	Sugarcane, Betel, Plantain, productive Cocoanut trees, or Paddy of two crops.	Nunjah two crops Teervah deducting therefrom one third on account of labor of throwing water.

	II. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In the Taluks southward to Palar river with the exception of the above 3 villages.	Betel ...	An addition of ¼ Teervah more.

	III. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In achacut lands of Satghur Taluk.	Paddy of one crop ...	Nunjah one crop Teervah.
	Paddy of two crops ...	Nunjah two crops Teervah.

Of the same class as the Achacut class, deducting therefrom one-third on account of labour of throwing water. The original Teervah shall be remitted, provided that no Achacut cultivation be carried on.

	IV. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In one crop nunjah Puttaday lands.	Two crops ...	Puttaday two crops Teervah.
In one crop achacut lands ...	Two crops ...	Achacut two crops Teervah.
In achacut lands ...	One crop nunjah ...	Puttaday one crop Teervah.
	Two crop nunjah ...	Puttaday two crops Teervah.

The original Teervah shall be remitted, except in cases wherein the achacut cultivation too might be carried on.

	V. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed
In Hal Bhaghayet Totacal lands of Satghur Taluk.	Sugarcane. Betel, Plantain or productive Cocoanut trees, or Paddy.	Teervah of the neighbouring Puttaday lands; if none, the nunjah irrigation Teervah of the same class as the Hal Bhaghayet Totacal class deducting therefrom one-third on account of labor of throwing water.

The orignal Teervah should be remitted except in cases wherein the Hal Bhaghayet Totacal cultivation too might be carried on.

VI. For the cultivation of—		To be fixed
In Totacal lands of Sutivaid Taluk where Chillies, etc, bearing small assessment are raised.	Tobacco, etc., bearing high assessment.	High rate of Teervah only remitting the original Teervah.

IV. Teervah or Fazuljasty by irrigation of private wells.

First—In Punjah Lands.

I. For the cultivation of punjah puvasy, nunjah or Totacal, the instructions contained in the preceding Rule III shall be applicable to this. But all such Teervah after being brought to account, shall at once be remitted.

Second—In Nunjah Lands.

I. For the cultivation of—		To be fixed
In one crop irrigation lands.	Two crops ...	The Nunjah two crops Teervah, deducting therefrom one third on account of labor of throwing water.

V. Teervah on Fazuljasty by manavary or irrigation dependant upon rain.

First.—In Punjah Lands.

I. For the cultivation of—		To be fixed
In all the Taluks except Sattewaid.	Nunjah ...	Three quarter Teervah of the neighbouring nunjah lands; if none, that of the same class as the punjah class.
In Sattevaid when Nunjah Teervah is easy.	Do.	Full nunjah Teervah.

The original Teervah shall be remitted, provided that no punjah cultivation be carried on.

II. For the cultivation of—	To be fixed.
Totacal ...	Teervah of the neighbouring Totacal lands; if none, that of the same class as the punjah classes.

In all cases one-third should be deducted for the labor of throwing water original Teervah too shall be exempted in every case.

Second.—In Nunjah Lands.

I. For the cultivation of.—		To be fixed
In one crop nunjah lands ...	Two crops ...	Nunjah two crops Teervah

VI. Teervah on Fazuljasty by irrigation of tanks, channels, private wells, other ryots' wells, etc., indiscriminately.

I. According to the nature of each irrigation the Teervah should be fixed in conformity with the above rules severally. After ascertaining the actual period of crops, the irrigation Teervah shall, upon Damashy or calculation of the months and the sources of Circar irrigation be fixed to such, allowing the remission for the labor of throwing water from wells, etc. In all cases wherein the Fazuljasty Teervah so fixed may fall short of the actual Teervah of the lands, the latter Teervah only shall be levied. In respect to Fazuljasty in the villages transferred from the Chinglepet District, the custom hitherto observed in that Zillah shall be followed in regulating the Teervah.

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VII. Teervah on the cultivation in the bed of tanks and other porumbore lands.

		To be fixed
I. In the Yary Pullavary etc., village situated within the Cuaverypauk tank.	For usual cultivation ...	Usual Teervah.
	For cultivation for which no Teervah was fixed up to the last Fusly.	Teervah with reference to the remarks of the Azmashdar.
II For water Melon newly raised, for which no Teervah was fixed up to the last Fusly.		Punjah Teervah of the neighbouring lands.

VIII. Remission of Teervah for Bhoghanusty.

First.—By Irrigation of Tanks and Channels.

I. In the Taluks northward to the Palar river and Manaloor etc., 3 villages and those incorporated from Chingleput (Sattewaid taluk excepted, where Teervah being very easy, no remission to be allowed).	In cases of Bhoghanusty by the apparent negligence on the part of the ryots.	No remission to be allowed except in cases wherein want of supply of water might actually be the cause.
	In cases of Stullacummy Bhoghanusty.	Rules for stullacummy to be observed.

A considerable extent of the first class lands bearing high assessment irrigated by the tanks of Cherypary and Torapudy villages of Vellore Taluk appearing to have been laid waste owing to inability on the part of the ryots to pay such high revenue by raising only one crop instead of two for actual want of water, it is now ordered with a view of benefitting the ryots, that three-eighths of such assessment be remitted in the present year, in all cases of one crop cultivation only being carried on actually for want of water.

Second.—By the Puttaday Irrigation.

I. Teervah to the nunjah Puttady lands was hitherto fixed according to their classes without reference to the number of crops; but instances having frequently occurred wherein the ryots ask remission for Bhoghanusty, when one crop is raised on two crops for any reason, it is hereby directed that the remission be allowed for such Bhoghanusty, if it occurred really for want of water. In cases of two crops being raised on one crop lands, the Teervah of Bhogajasty shall be levied. Suttewaid Taluk (where the Teervah is very easy) is excepted to this rule only in regard to Bhoghanusty.

IX. Dittum Bunjer.

I. Dittum, etc., being given in time in the present year to the ryots agreeably to their wishes and abilities, no remission shall be allowed for any lands that may be laid waste (except owing to the want of water) by their negligence with a view of benefitting themselves by cultivating punjah, Puvasy, nunjah or Totacal in punjah lands; if it was really for want of water, a moderate remission is to be allowed. But in cases wherein each ryot might make any Fuzuljasty by private wells so much revenue as is leviable for such Fuzuljasty shall be credited under the Teervah of waste lands.

X. Shairpooldy.

From the lands ploughed but remaining unsown, only such portions as have the means of proper irrigation of water shall be subject to Teerwa. In cases of one stull being partly ploughed and partly sown, the rules in regard to stullacummy shall be observed.

XI. Stullacummy.

Where three quarter portion or upwards of one stull is cultivated, the whole stull shall be subject to Teervah; but where a less portion than three quarter is cultivated, only such portion shall be subject to Teerwa.

XII. Nathengal.

No Teerwah shall be levied for nathungal in any lands but if second crop is raised in such lands the Teerwah shall, according to the nature of the produce, be leviable agreeably to the rules. In cases of seedlings being left in nunjah two crop lands, the Teerwah of Bhoganusty shall be remitted.

XIII. Cowle Lands.

1. All lands of this description whether cultivated or left waste shall be subject to Teerwah in conformity with the terms of the Cowle.

2. In cases of proposals being made for the cultivation of Bunger lands on Cowle, the easy rent shall be regulated as per instructions from the Huzur.

XIV. General Remission.

A remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the survey Teerwah of all the taluks, except Arcot, Vellore, Trivattoor, Poloor, Wandiwash and Sattewaid, being allowed by Government, such remission shall be accordingly made to the ryots.

XV. Teazgahry.

A remission of 10 per cent. shall be allowed to the Mussalmen and Brahmins in Arcot, Vellore, Trivattoor, Poloor and Wandiwash taluks for their kyput lands, as well as the lands which may have remained as Bunger within a period of 10 years, whether such lands may be actually cultivated by themselves, or whether transferred to any other people of their castes, or whether let on warum; but such portions as may be given to other caste people either for Teerwah or on share shall be subject to full Teerwah.

XVI. New Dasavundum.

In cases wherein tanks and channels may be constructed by any ryots at their own expense, one-fourth Teerwah for such lands as are irrigated by the tank, and one-fifth in respect to the channels shall be remitted according te the usage of the country.

XVII. Voolvada.

For all the lands of this description in Tirupati Taluk, the usual easy Teerwah only shall be levied.

XVIII. Tope, Tank Fishery, &c.

In cases of their being pattycut the amount thereof; and in those of rent on Durkhast, the amount of the rent fixed by the Huzur order shall be brought to Jummah.

XIX. Inam Jodi.

1. For lands of this description the usual jodi shall be brought to jummah, except for Cutbudy and Dusavandam jodies in resumed Polliems. In cases of cutbudy, one half jodi for the stulla cutbudy, and one-third for Polliem cutbudy shall according to cultivation be brought to jummah. In respect to the lands cultivated under Dasavandum tanks and channels, the extent in proportion to Dasavundum Inam lands should be left jary, and the Teerwah of the remainder shall be brought under jodi after the usual deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been made.

2. Where Dasavundum tanks and channels may be out of repair, and the moniem lands granted on their account as well as the Circar lands may be cultivated by the irrigation of wells; or where such cultivation might be carried on to the prejudice of the Circar lands, the circumstances shall be reported to the Huzur for instructions.

XX. Moturpah.

Where persons may newly come and carry on a trade subject to this revenue. such Teerwah as may be leviable from other persons carrying on a similar traffic in that place shall be demanded from their arrival.

XXI. Lands permanently settled.

The revenue of lands, whether rented in perpetuity, or for a period of 25 or 30 years; of lands and Shrotriem villages held under Culyam puttah; Rajabundoo villages or lands in resumed Polliems; of lands of one year rent, or of Government Grant Lands; shall be brought to Jummah according to their several terms as usual.

XXII. Lands allowed to the ryots for houses and backyards.

Where ryots, whether newly come, or newly divided brothers may wish to erect houses for them in those Gramanathum lands, or in Circar arable or waste lands, a suitable land shall be allotted according to their circumstances; and also a certain portion shall be allowed to such as may wish for the use of Backyards as follows:—

					Grounds.
For a Puttadar	paying a revenue of	30	Pagodas or upwards per annum	...	10
Do.	paying below	30	do.	...	8½
Do.	do.	20	do.	...	6
Do.	do.	15	do.	...	5
Do.	do.	10	do.	...	4
For a Puttadar paying below 5 Pagodas or upwards per annum or those individuals paying no revenue	...		...	... ...	3

XXIII. Stullacummy by Wells.

Where ryots may dig wells as an additional support for lands having irrigation, no remission shall be allowed for such stullacummy.

XXIV. Jahry Inams to Monigars, Curnums, Notagars, &c.

If nunjah, etc., cultivation be carried on in punjah lands by the irrigation of the private wells, such Fazuljasty shall not be brought to jummah, except in cases wherein they may be irrigated by tanks and channels. If also two crops are raised in nunjah one crop lands having the irrigation of tanks and channels, such Fazuljasty shall not be brought to account, provided however that it be not less than the cultivation made in Fusly 1232.

XXV. Jahry Merah to Monigars, Curnums, Notagars, &c.

This merah being included in the Teerwah, the usual merah shall be deducted from it as is hitherto done from Fusly 1234.

XXVI. Tharapady Moniems to Monigars, Curnums, Notagars, &c.

In villages where Tharapady moniems are not made jahry to the monigars, etc., 10 cawnies out of every 110 cawnies cultivated shall be deducted; and after allotting from the same among the Monigars, etc., according to their Hissa, the remainder shall be brought to Circar jummah, but if the portion so allowed shall exceed that of Tharapady moniem fixed for that village, the excess shall be brought to jummah.

XXVII. Jamabandy Settlement.

The persons engaged in the Jamabandy Settlement shall compare and see the monthly cultivation, Adungal and Azmash accounts to correspond with one another in the presence of Monigars, Ryots, Curnums, etc., and shall obtain their signatures in the Chitta accounts. All puttahs shall contain the number, and several particulars of Fuzuljasty, etc.

XXVIII. Devastanum Moniem Lands.

Where no ceremonies are performed for sundry Devastanums in the Taluks, a statement of the cultivation of such moniem lands as belong to them shall be kept according to the Form circulated in Fusly 1258.

XXIX. Unclaimed Cutbudy Inams.

A statement of the cultivation of all the lapsed Inams, and such as are deserted by individuals, in Penmerry Taluk, and Yadoorgondapolliem of Satghur Taluk shall be kept with the particulars of jodi.

XXX.

Should any cases occur, for which no specific rules are provided, they shall be communicated to the Huzur for necessary instructions and orders.